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Manchurian war have now become pretty well known. They are frightful. The returns made by the Japanese War Office show 218,000 (roundly speaking) killed, wounded, missing and injured by accident, and 221,000 who died, or were invalided home, by disease, making a total of 439,000 casualties. Of these, 137,000 invalided men recovered. If we allow 52,000 more of the wounded and invalided men to have finally recovered, we have a residuum of 250,000 Japanese killed or permanently disabled by the war. The Russian figures are given as 151,000 killed, wounded and missing, exclusive of the Port Arthur casualties, which were so heavy. The total Russian losses, therefore, including those at Port Arthur and those who died from disease and exposure, will certainly surpass the Japanese, and may safely be put at 300,000, making the joint sacrifice of life of the two nations 550,000 men.

DIRECT COST IN MONEY.

Turning now to the cost of these wars in money, the figures are staggering, and would be more so if they could be fully obtained. Only approximate correctness is claimed for the following statements:

The Napoleonic campaigns, covering nineteen years, in which France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Russia, Turkey were involved, \$15,000,000,000.

The British-American war of 1812-14, \$300,000,000.

The United States-Mexican war, 1846 to 1848, \$180,000,000.

The Crimean war, 1854 to 1856, \$1,666,000,000.

The Italian war of 1859, \$294,000,000.

Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, \$34,000,000.

The American Civil war of 1861 to 1865, North and South, \$8,000,000,000. (A recent estimate places the cost of this war, including pensions since paid, at \$13,000,000,000.)

The Prussian-Austrian war of 1866, \$325,000,000.

The Expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Cochin China, etc., 1861 to 1867, \$200,000,000.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 to 1871, \$2,500,000,000.

The Russo-Turkish war of 1877, \$1,100,000,000.

The Zulu and Afghan wars of 1879, \$150,000,000.

The China-Japan war of 1894 to 1895, \$60,000,000.

The British-Boer war of 1899 to 1901, \$1,300,000,000. (Great Britain, \$1,250,000,000; Boer Republics [estimated], \$50,000,000.)

The Spanish-American-Philippine war of 1898 to 1902, \$800,000,000. (To the United States for five years [Edward Atkinson's estimate], \$700,000,000; to Spain and the Philippines [estimated], \$100,000,000.)

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904 to 1905, \$1,735,000,000. (To Russia, \$935,000,000; to Japan, \$800,000,000.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

New Books.

NEWER IDEALS OF PEACE. By Jane Addams. New York: The Macmillan Company. 12mo, half leather; price, \$1.25 net.

This book, the ripe product of Miss Addams' observation and thinking, has been long expected, and is a most valuable addition to the literature of peace in its broadest social sense.

Miss Addams' studies have been made, as she says in her Prefatory Note, "in the industrial quarter of a cosmopolitan city where the morality exhibits marked social and international aspects." She proceeds from the industrial and social point of view, but she finds in this field such a development of the new social forces as she believes will at last "extinguish the possibility of battle at its very source."

She does not, we think, in emphasizing the Newer Ideals, do full justice to the older form of peace propaganda, which, though it devoted much energy to denunciation of the evil of war, never failed to point out the constructive measures necessary to secure and maintain peace, and laid strong emphasis at times on the social and industrial aspects of the question, as well as upon the great heroisms of common life furnishing an outlet to the pent-up energies of human nature. The older advocates of peace did not use the social forces in their propaganda so much as is possible now only because these forces were not then so well developed and strongly operative as they are in present day society. The universal prevalence of the war system obstructed them, and this system had to be hammered out of public favor, and as far as possible out of existence, in order that human nature might have a chance to express itself in normal ways. The advocates of peace, many of them, were the first to see and to begin to "utilize the cosmopolitan interest in human affairs with the resultant social sympathy that at the present moment is developing among the nations of the earth." This was precisely the state of things which they were trying to bring about. Nearly all of the leading peace workers to-day lay emphasis in their speeches and writings on these social aspects of their cause, for precisely the same reason that Miss Addams does, and the newer ideals of peace have been added to the older in a perfectly natural way.

Miss Addams' chapter on "Survivals of Militarism in Civil Government" and the consequent noteworthy failure of American cities in their government is a very instructive discussion. So is the closing chapter on the "Passing of the War Virtues." The other chapters are all strong, as studies in social conditions, though they deal less nearly with the question of peace.

The book closes with this fine passage:

"The International Peace Conference held in Boston in 1904 was opened by a huge meeting in which men of influence and modern thought from four continents gave reasons for their belief in the passing of war. But none was so modern, so fundamental and so trenchant as the address which was read from the prophet Isaiah. He

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founded the cause of peace upon the cause of righteousness, not only as expressed in political relations, but also in industrial relations. He contended that peace could be secured only as men abstained from the gains of oppression and responded to the cause of the poor; that swords would finally be beaten into plowshares and pruning-hooks, not because men resolved to be peaceful, but because all the metal of the earth would be turned to its proper use when the poor and their children should be abundantly fed. It was as if the ancient prophet foresaw that under an enlightened industrialism peace would no longer be an absence of war, but the unfolding of world-wide processes making for the nurture of human life. He predicted the moment which has come to us now that peace is no longer an abstract dogma, but has become a rising tide of moral enthusiasm slowly engulfing all pride of conquest and making war impossible."

LE GUERRE, LE INSURREZIONI ET LA PACE NEL SECOLO DECIMONONO. Third volume. By E. T. Moneta, editor of "La Vita Internazionale." 355 pages, paper.

SLAVERY AND THE RACE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH. By Hon. William H. Fleming. Address before the Alumni Society of the State University of Georgia, Athens, June 19, 1906. 66 pages, printed in attractive form. Boston: Dana Estes Company.

The contention of this excellent and scholarly address by Ex-Congressman Fleming may be gathered from one passage, which we herewith cite:

"The foundation of the moral law is justice. Let us solve the negro problem by giving the negro justice and applying to him the recognized principles of the moral law. This does not require social equality. It does not require that we should surrender into his inexperienced and incompetent hands the reins of political government. But it does require that we recognize his fundamental rights as a man, and that we judge each individual according to his own qualifications, and not according to the lower average characteristics of his race. Political rights cannot justly be withheld from those American citizens of an inferior or backward race who raise themselves up to the standard of citizenship which the superior race applies to its own members. It is true that the right of suffrage is not one of those inalienable rights of man, like life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, but the right of exemption from discrimination in the exercise of suffrage on account of race is one of the guaranteed constitutional rights of all American citizens. We of the South are an integral part of this great country. We should stand ready to make every sacrifice demanded by honor and permitted by wisdom to remove the last vestige of an excuse for the perpetuation of that spirit of sectionalism which excludes us from the full participation in governmental honors to which our brain and character entitle us."

Mr. Fleming's speech has received the endorsement of many prominent men throughout the nation, including President Roosevelt, as setting forth the true and only bases of the solution of the negro problem.

Pamphlets Received.

THE INFLUENCE OF INEBRIETY IN RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. By Henry O. Marcy, M. D., LL.D. Reprinted from the "Quarterly Journal of Inebriety." 8 pages.

THE WAR DRUM SHALL THROB NO LONGER. By William Ward. London: Exeter Publishing Company, 2 Exeter Street, W. C. 16 pages. The substance of an address at the City Temple, at the annual conference of P. S. A. Brotherhoods and kindred societies, September, 1906.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE. Speeches delivered by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and others in Synod Hall, Edinburgh, November 2, 1906. 20 pages. Copies may be had of R. Orr, 6 York Place, Edinburgh, Scotland. Price, 18 cents per dozen, 85 cents per hundred.

ALMANACH DE LA PAIX. In French. Prepared by Frederic Passy, Dr. Charles Richet, Theodore Ruyssen, Dr. Jacques Dumas, and others. Price, 20 centimes (4 cents). Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie, 8 rue Garancière.

SHOULD REPUBLICS HAVE COLONIES? By Gen. Thomas McArthur Anderson. 8 pages. Boston: A. T. Bliss & Co., 60 Pearl Street.

REPORT OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE: November 24, 1906. 50 pages. Boston: The Anti-Imperialist League, 20 Central Street.

ALMANACCO ILLUSTRATO. In Italian. Milan: Società Internazionale per la Pace, 21 Portici Settentrionali.

ETWAS VON DER FRIEDENSBEWEGUNG UND IHREN ORGANEN. In German. By A. H. Fried. Extract from "Westermann's Illustrierten Deutschen Monatsheften," February, 1907.

THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD. By Walter J. Bartnett. 16 pages, 8vo. San Francisco: Dettner-Travers Press.

THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY ITS DANGER. By Richard H. Edmonds, Editor "Manufacturers' Record." 7 pages. Baltimore: "Manufacturers' Record."

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS TOWARD A PROGRAM OF ETHICAL TEACHING IN OUR SCHOOLS. By Winthrop D. Sheldon, of Girard College. Reprinted from "Education."

International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau, 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

The following persons may be secured to give lectures, club talks and addresses before public meetings, churches, schools and other organizations on international arbitration and peace. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with them as to dates and terms.

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